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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/944,278	GOUYET ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	ROB WU	3628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 July 2008</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-8,10-34,36-56,61 and 66-68* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-8,10-34,36-56,61 and 66-68* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

　　　　1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1.   In response filed July 09 2008, the applicant amended claims 1, 27 and 53.

Claims 1-8, 10-34, 36-56 and 61, 66-68 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 27 and 53 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 8, 10-12, 14, 18-29, 34, 36-40, 44-52, 61, 67-68 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat No. 5,732,398 to Tagawa in view

of "Smart tips make Oz travel easier" herein referred as "Smart tips".

Referring to claim 1:

A system for providing travel information to an end user in an intelligent way

using a search result, said system comprising:

A server configured to receive a request for travel information from the end user; (col 4: lines 7-10) and

Tagawa does not expressly disclose a context determination module. However, Tagawa discloses as an example of his invention that if the user presses the button for local or intrastate tour packages 216, CPU 78 would activate the routing therefor as illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7C. Following the audio visual introduction to local and intrastate tour packages, a menu will appear listing the major packages (blocks 400, 402). For example, in the Hawaii market, the major tour packages will be trips between the islands. From the island of Oahu, tours will be offered to Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii (the Big Island). (col 14: lines 16-24) From this disclosure it is obvious that when a user interacts with Tagawa's kiosk and enters request for travel information for local or intrastate tour packages, the context is automatically determined. Without the user entering any additional information other than the travel information request, the context is automatically determined that the user is interested in traveling within the Hawaii islands. Then a search is done automatically without interaction with a human agent, and a list of possible results is presented to the user.

Tagawa discloses wherein said context determination module processes said phrase request to determine whether context of said phrase corresponds to an interest or a destination; (FIG 3, Tagawa discloses that the customer can select Local Visitor Attractions and the contest is determined that the customer is interested in local attractions.)

Tagawa does not expressly disclose that the context determination module processes a user entered phrase to determine if the phrase corresponds to an interest or a destination.

"Smart tips" teaches determine from a phrase the context of the phrase and providing search results corresponding to the interest information by disclosing that "User can key in the trip details, interests and hobbies and Smart Trip will recommend the best way to get to a destination and places of interest along the way. 'For example, if you have an interest in golf, Smart Trip will plan your journey and recommend activities in Australia that suit your interest,' Mr. Farr says." (¶ 11-12)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for Tagawa to combine the ability to recognizes phrases entered by a user for trip planning since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

A searching module configured to search for a search result based on both said query and said context, (col 14: lines 38-40)

Wherein said server is further configured to return said search result to the end user (col 4: lines 25-27)

Tagawa disclose wherein said search result provides destination information is said context determination module determine module determined said phrase corresponds to said destination. (col 4: lines 22-26)

Referring to claim 2:

The system of Claim 1, further comprising a feed retrieval system and a database coupled to said feed retrieval system, wherein said feed retrieval system organizes said content for efficient storage by said database for easy retrieval. (col 10: lines 24-31)

Referring to claim 3:

The system of Claim 2, said feed retrieval system further comprising:

a rules-based engine for said obtaining said content from said internal and external partners and storing said content into said database in a format used by a search engine. (col 4: lines 10-14, 24-27)

Referring to claim 8:

The system of Claim 1, further comprising:

lookup table for determining matches to facilitate processing said request into said query. (col 4: lines 11-14, 24-27)

Referring to claim 10:

The system of Claim 1, said context determination module further comprising:

A plurality of context determining categories;(col 4: lines 23-25, 36-38, 64-66; col 5: lines 22-33) and

Means for determining at least one context determining category. (col 14: lines 39-40)

Referring to claim 11:

Wherein said plurality of context determining categories comprises at least:

A destination; and

An interest. (col 14: lines 16-17)

Referring to claim 12:

The system of Claim 1, said search result comprising the following travel

categories:

Destination guides; canned keywords; local events; low air fares; hot deals; and

lodging. (col 10: lines 60-64)

Referring to claim 14:

The system of Claim 13, wherein said dynamic information comprises any of:

low air fares; a hot deal and; a fare watch. (col 10: line 25-29)

Referring to claim 18:

The system of Claim 1, further comprising a local escapes feature, wherein said

local escapes features uses a home location to provide particular travel information. (col

4: lines 33-35, 42-45)

Referring to claim 19:

The system of Claim 18,further comprising:

Means for determining said home location when not provided by an end user.

(col 11: lines 1-4)

Referring to claim 20:

The system of Claim 18, wherein said home location is selected from a list of

predetermined home locations. (col 8: lines 55-60; col 9: lines 10-15)

Referring to claim 21:

The system of Claim 20, wherein said list of predetermined home locations

comprises: at least fifty predetermined cities or home airports. (col 9: lines 10-15)

Referring to claim 22:

The system of Claim 18, wherein said provided travel information comprises any

of: a fare watch; weekend e-fares; local events; hot deals; links to other cities; and

maps. (col 10: lines 61-64)

Referring to claim 23:

The system of Claim 18, further comprising:

Means for filtering out travel information not relevant to said home location. (col

4: lines 32-35, 42-45; col 11: lines 1-4)

Referring to claim 24:

The system of Claim 18, further comprising:

A multi-hierarchical schema for organizing geographical regions to facilitate

determining relevant travel information, wherein content in said regions overlap. (col 8:

lines 51-67; col 9: 1-33; col 10: lines 62-63)

Referring to claim 25:

The system of Claim 24, wherein geographical regions comprise urban regions.

(col 9: lines 1-9)

Referring to claim 26:

The system of Claim 25, wherein said urban regions comprise content from other

nearby and relevant cities associated with said home location. (col 9: lines 25-32; col

10: lines 61-63)

Referring to claim 27:

A method for providing travel information to an end user in an intelligent way using a search result, said method comprising:

Receiving a phrase request for travel information; (col 4: lines 7-10)

Processing said phrase request into a query; (col 4: lines 7-10)

Tagawa does not expressly disclose a context determination module. However, Tagawa discloses as an example of his invention that if the user presses the button for local or intrastate tour packages 216, CPU 78 would activate the routing therefor as illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7C. Following the audio visual introduction to local and intrastate tour packages, a menu will appear listing the major packages (blocks 400, 402). For example, in the Hawaii market, the major tour packages will be trips between the islands. From the island of Oahu, tours will be offered to Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii (the Big Island). (col 14: lines 16-24) From this disclosure it is obvious that when a user interacts with Tagawa's kiosk and enters request for travel information for local or intrastate tour packages, the context is automatically determined. Without the user entering any additional information other than the travel information request, the context is automatically determined that the user is interested in traveling within the Hawaii islands. Then a search is done automatically without interaction with a human agent, and a list of possible results is presented to the user.

Wherein said step of determining processes said query to determine whether said context corresponds to an interest or a destination; (FIG 3, Tagawa discloses that

the customer can select Local Visitor Attractions and the contest is determined that the customer is interested in local attractions.)

Tagawa does not expressly disclose that the context determination module processes a user entered phrase to determine if the phrase corresponds to an interest or a destination.

"Smart tips" teaches determine from a phrase the context of the phrase and providing search results corresponding to the interest information by disclosing that "User can key in the trip details, interests and hobbies and Smart Trip will recommend the best way to get to a destination and places of interest along the way. 'For example, if you have an interest in golf, Smart Trip will plan your journey and recommend activities in Australia that suit your interest,' Mr. Farr says." (¶ 11-12)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for Tagawa to combine the ability to recognizes phrases entered by a user for trip planning since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Automatically searching a database according to both said query and said context for a search result, without any interaction with a human agent, (col 14: lines 38-40)

Returning said search result to the end user. (col 4: lines 25-27)

Tagawa disclose wherein said search result provides destination information is

said context determination module determine module determined said phrase

corresponds to said destination. (col 4: lines 22-26)

Referring to claim 28:

The method of Claim 27 further comprising:

Providing a feed retrieval system; (col 10: lines 17-20, 24-31)

Providing a database coupled to said feed retrieval system; (Fig 2c)

Wherein said feed system receives content from a plurality of internal and

external partners; (col 10: lines 17-20) and

Organizing said content for efficient storage by said database for easy retrieval.

(col 10: lines 24-31)

Referring to claim 29:

The method of Claim 28, wherein said feed retrieval system further comprises:

A rules-based engine for said obtaining said content from said internal and

external partners and storing said content into said database in a format used by a

search engine. (col 4: lines 10-14, 24-27)

Referring to claim 34:

The method of Claim 27, further comprising:

Providing lookup tables for determining matches to facilitate processing said

request into said query. (col 4: lines 11-14, 24-27)

Referring to claim 36:

The method of Claim 27 further comprising:

Analyzing a plurality of context determining categories;(col 4: lines 23-25, 36-38, 64-66; col 5: lines 22-33) and

determining at least one context determining category. (col 14: lines 39-40)

Referring to claim 37:

The method of Claim 36, wherein said plurality of context determining categories comprises at least:

A destination; and

An interest. (col 14: lines 16-17)

Referring to claim 38:

The method of Claim 27, wherein said search result comprising the following travel categories:

Destination guides; canned keywords; local events; low air fares; hot deals; and lodging. (col 10: lines 60-64)

Referring to claim 39:

The method of Claim 27, wherein said travel information comprises static and dynamic information. (col 10: lines 24-31)

Referring to claim 40:

The method of Claim 39, wherein said dynamic information comprises any of:

Local events; low air fares; a hot deal and; a fare watch. (col 10: line 25-29)

Referring to claim 44:

The method of Claim 27, further comprising:

Providing a local escape feature, wherein said local escapes feature uses a

home location to provide particular travel information. (col 4: lines 33-35, 42-45)

Referring to claim 45:

The method of Claim 44, further comprising:

determining said home location when not provided by an end user. (col 11: lines

1-4)

Referring to claim 46:

The method of Claim 44, wherein said home location is selected from a list of

predetermined home locations. (col 8: lines 55-60; col 9: lines 10-15)

Referring to claim 47:

The method of Claim 46, wherein said list of predetermined home locations

comprises: at least fifty predetermined cities or home airports. (col 9: lines 10-15)

Referring to claim 48:

The method of Claim 44, wherein said provided travel information comprises any

of: a fare watch; weekend e-fares; local events; hot deals; links to other cities; and

maps. (col 10: lines 61-64)

Referring to claim 49:

The method of Claim 44, further comprising:

filtering out travel information not relevant to said home location. (col 4: lines 32-

35, 42-45; col 11: lines 1-4)

Referring to claim 50:

The method of Claim 44, further comprising:

Providing a multi-hierarchical schema for organizing geographical regions to

facilitate determining relevant travel information, wherein content in said regions

overlap. (col 8: lines 51-67; col 9: 1-33; col 10: lines 62-63)

Referring to claim 51:

The method of Claim 50, wherein geographical regions comprise urban regions.

(col 9: lines 1-9)

Referring to claim 52:

The method of Claim 51, wherein said urban regions comprise content from other

nearby and relevant cities associated with said home location. (col 9: lines 25-32; col

10: lines 61-63)

Referring to claim 61:

The system of Claim 1, further comprising:

A multi-hierarchical schema for organizing at least one geographical region to

facilitate determining relevant travel information. (col 8: lines 51-67; col 9: 1-33

Wherein said multi-hierarchical schema comprises levels of a state, a region

within said state, and cities within said region. (col 10: lines 62-63).

Referring to claims 67 and 68:

Tagawa discloses querying a travel information database for interest (col 11:

lines 1-26)

Tagawa discloses querying a travel information database for destination (col 4:

lines 23-27)

5.   Claims 4, 5, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tagawa in view of U.S. Pat No. 6,457,009 to Bollay.

Tagawa discloses in his invention a travel scheduling system that allows users to

search for relevant travel information based on numerous categories. Tagawa does not

disclose custom coded forms supplied to partners for facilitating obtaining travel

information. Tagawa also does not disclose that the forms are in XML format.

Bollay discloses in his invention that a generic HTML form is filled in, and then

translation is done on the form from a uniform field name to an actual name used by a

corresponding remote database. (col 2: lines 44-49)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Tagawa's invention to include custom

generated forms that can be supplied to partners to facilitate information gathering.

One would be motivated to perform such modification to allow a standardized form

being used by the partners to facilitate obtaining travel information.

Regarding claims 5 and 31. Bollay does not explicitly state that the forms can

also be coded in standard languages other than HTML, e.g. XML. The examiner takes

official notice that forms coded in XML format are not a new feature. XML is another

standardized language similar to HTML. Example can be found in U.S. Pat No.

6,697,967 to Robertson (col 2: lines 20-24)

6.   Claims 6, 7, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tagawa in view of U.S. Pat No. 6,601,059 to Fries.

Tagawa discloses in his invention a travel scheduling system that allows users to search for relevant travel information based on numerous categories. Tagawa does not disclose a spell check service to provide correct spelling of an intended word, and the means of providing suggestions on alternate spelling or relevant phrases, or means for setting ambiguity among words or phrases having similar parts.

Fries discloses in his invention a method of providing a visual cue to the user to indicate that the search query includes a misspelled word. The method also includes a step of providing lists of possible spellings for the misspelled words and allowing the user to select one of the possible spellings from the list. The method then replaces the misspelled word with the selected spelling to produce modified test. (col 1: lines 54-63)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tagawa's invention to include the spell checker that will notify the misspelled word, and then suggest alternatives. One would be motivated to perform such modification to assist the end user in providing correct spelling of an intended word so the search query with the word or phrase can be more effective.

7.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of U.S. Pat No. 5,408,417 to Wilder.

Tagawa discloses files server 112 controls the storing, updating and fetching of information in local visitor attraction inventory. (col 10: lines 25-27) Tagawa however, does not expressly disclose that local events comprises a concert.

Wilder discloses in his invention a automated ticket sales system that show

upcoming events and attractions in the area, events such as concerts, sports, etc. (col

3: lines 10-13; col 6: lines 3-5)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Tagawa's invention to include concerts

information within the local events. One would be motivated to perform such

modification to allow users reserve local functions that is of interest to the users.

8.   Claims 15-17 and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tagawa in view of www.travelocity.com.

Tagawa discloses in his invention a travel scheduling system that allows users to

search for relevant travel information based on numerous categories. Tagawa does not

disclose that the travel information is presented in one web page; that the web page

comprises links for linking more detailed information; and that the more detail

information comprises information reflecting and associated with one or more than one

of said context determining categories.

www.travelocity.com discloses a web server with travel information presented in

one web page. The web page also includes links to more detail information, and the

information reflects one or more than one of the context determining categories.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Tagawa's invention to include the web page

from www.travelocity.com that has links for more detailed information reflecting the

context determining categories. One would be motivated to perform such modification

to allow users to obtain travel information at places other than the plurality of kiosk

described by Tagawa.

9.   Claims 53-56, 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tagawa in view of "The Never-Ending Quest: Search Engine Relevance" by Notes,

Greg R in further view of "Smart tips make Oz travel easier".

        Regarding claim 53,

        Tagawa discloses

        Receiving a search request for travel information from said end user; (col 4: lines

7-10)

        Tagawa does not expressly disclose a context determination module. However,

Tagawa discloses as an example of his invention that if the user presses the button for

local or intrastate tour packages 216, CPU 78 would activate the routing therefor as

illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7C. Following the audio visual introduction to local and intrastate

tour packages, a menu will appear listing the major packages (blocks 400, 402). For

example, in the Hawaii market, the major tour packages will be trips between the

islands. From the island of Oahu, tours will be offered to Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai

and Hawaii (the Big Island). (col 14: lines 16-24) From this disclosure it is obvious that

when a user interacts with Tagawa's kiosk and enters request for travel information for

local or intrastate tour packages, the context is automatically determined. Without the

user entering any additional information other than the travel information request, the

context is automatically determined that the user is interested in traveling within the

Hawaii islands. Then a search is done automatically without interaction with a human

agent, and a list of possible results is presented to the user.

Tagawa does not expressly disclose that the context determination module

processes a user entered phrase to determine if the phrase corresponds to an interest

or a destination.

"Smart tips" teaches determine from a phrase the context of the phrase and

providing search results corresponding to the interest information by disclosing that

"User can key in the trip details, interests and hobbies and Smart Trip will recommend

the best way to get to a destination and places of interest along the way. 'For example,

if you have an interest in golf, Smart Trip will plan your journey and recommend

activities in Australia that suit your interest,' Mr. Farr says." (¶ 11-12)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made for Tagawa to combine the ability to recognizes

phrases entered by a user for trip planning since the claimed invention is merely a

combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have

performed the same function as it did separately, and one ordinary skill in the art would

have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable

Tagawa discloses querying a travel information database for interest, and if the

interest is matched, returning the travel information. (col 11: lines 1-26)

Tagawa discloses querying a travel information database for destination, and if

the destination is match, returning the travel information. (col 4: lines 23-27)

However, Tagawa does not expressly disclose if a match for interest is not matched, then querying for a destination from the travel information database.

However, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to follow the travel interest query with travel destination query if an place of interest that matches the user's interest is not found. The motivation for Tagawa to perform such a function because it is well known in the arts that companies would not want to give up a potential customer, Tagawa discloses "if no seats are available on the preferred carrier the system will offer alternatives using other airlines." (col 15: lines 52-54) to show that if a result cannot be found for a customer, then the query is re-run with a different set of restrains to see if a result can be found for the customer to keep the customer using the services provided by the company. Therefore, if a customer cannot find a place of interest to travel to then the travel reservation system would allow the customer to plan his travel according to destination, so the company would be able to keep the user as a paying customer instead of allowing the user to travel with another company.

Tagawa does not expressly disclose that if both interest and destination query returned no matches, then a spell check tool is invoked, and the process of querying the first and second database is repeated;

Notes discloses in his article that search engines crawl through databases querying for relevant search results, and presents them when found. (Abstract) Notes also disclose that search engine AltaVista offers spelling suggestions, and searches with the alternate spelling. (SPELLING AND BAD QUERIES)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tagawa's invention to include the search strategy and spell checking disclosed by Notes of the search engines. One would be motivated to perform such modification to have systematic way of searching a plurality of databases and ensure that the search is accurate and not effected by misspellings.

Regarding claim 54, Tagawa does not expressly disclose that if all query attempts are exhausted, a simple text search is perform.

However, it is obvious that Tagawa's invention has the ability to perform text based search, since Tagaw discloses inputting origin and destination information for reservation of plane tickets(col 4: lines 24-28), and it is well know in the arts that origin and destination is comprised of text.

Regarding claim 55, Tagawa discloses the data input by the user in response to such queries would then be used to narrow down the search process of the choices that match the user's needs. (col 2: lines 65-67)

Regarding claim 56, Tagawa discloses options of local visitor attractions, local lodging, local U-drive cars, local or intrastate tour packages, airline tickets, out-of-state tour packages, cruises and other shopping options. (col 10: lines 61-63)

Regarding claim 66, Tagawa discloses a search mechanism that determines a category for which a user is requesting information, wherein said category comprises: (Fig 3)

An interest; and(col 11: lines 1-16)

A destination. (col 4: lines 22-28)

Conclusion

10.   Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

11.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROB WU whose telephone number is (571)272-3136. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on (571)272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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